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any country other than the United States might say there was a persistent flavor of American self-commendation, also, although the author's temperament and training have kept this within bounds not common to the unscholarly.

Unfortunately lack of space prevents the discussion of practically all the points and passages noted for comment. With some of these of minor importance the reviewer would disagree; many others he would heartily commend and emphasize. He wishes every citizen, especially every serious-minded student and leader of public affairs, would read this volume for the grasp it would give him upon fundamental American and world problems, present and future.

ROY G. BLAKEY

*A history of the constitution of Minnesota.* By William Anderson. In collaboration with Albert J. Lobb. [Research publications of the University of Minnesota. Studies in the social sciences, number 15] (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 1921. 323 p. \$1.75)

The spirited style and careful workmanship of this volume would indicate that the author thoroughly appreciated the humor and enjoyed the novelty of writing the history of a constitution of which there are two originals, each in eight distinct handwritings, differing widely in punctuation and capitalization, and enrolled in one night after two rival conventions and a conference committee had spent weeks in partisan bickering and political chicanery. Mr. Anderson makes it entirely clear why Minnesota is probably the only state in the union in the predicament of having a constitution with two original versions of equal validity, "no court having as yet decided which document shall be referred to."

The author is entitled to the distinction of exploring a field of historical research which may result in important changes in writing the history of the United States. In the past historians have relied mainly upon congressional proceedings and documents more or less national in character. Mr. Anderson's book is a powerful reminder that the history of the United States is the history of commonwealths as well as of sections, classes and interests.

The historian's interest in the volume centers largely in the pages devoted to an illuminating discussion of the historical setting of the movement for statehood. The constitution of Minnesota was framed and adopted when two great issues were agitating the public mind: slavery and know-nothingism. When the constitutional convention met, party feeling over the extension of slavery was at white heat and certain individuals were bringing into play every device known to the political game to cover up their tracks lest it be discovered that they led to the inmost recesses of a know-nothing lodge — a most unfortunate revelation

in a state harboring a considerable number of German, Irish, and Scandinavian immigrants. A searching examination of the newspaper files of territorial days reveals the intense feeling between the democrats and the radical, libertarian republicans who were not wedded to the existing order of things. In Minnesota, as in every state and territory where the political power of the foreign born had to be reckoned with, the republicans were the targets for democratic sneers about abolitionists, know-nothings, prohibitionists, revolutionists, and disunionists. The Swedes in the large Chisago county settlement voted solidly republican in the election of delegates to the constitutional convention, the Maine law and other radical proposals of the militant republicans having no terrors for them. The Germans, on the other hand, were not ready to sacrifice the pleasures of the tavern by sending republican know-nothings and prohibitionists to frame the state constitution. Likewise republican oratory was wasted on the Irish. A study of the available material has resulted in the presentation of interesting tentative deductions relative to the nativity, occupations, and political experience of the members of the two conventions. A study of similar material in other states would no doubt throw strong light on this interesting phase of party history.

The human, geographical, economic, and political elements in the constitutional development of the state stand out boldly. Beginning with a chapter on the preterritorial period, in which the complicated question of boundaries is considered at some length, the constitutional history of the state is traced from the organization of the territory, when the population of the capital numbered less than one thousand, down to the present time. The chapter on the preliminaries of statehood is a lucid account of the forces which accelerated the movement for statehood: (1) the willingness of members of congress who received scanty political returns on the constantly increasing appropriations for the benefit of the politically impotent residents of the western territories; (2) the heavy immigration and material progress in the territory following hard upon the opening of the Chicago and Rock Island railroad; (3) the conflict between the agricultural, mining, and lumbering interests; (4) the contest over the division of the state and the location of the capital, which assumed the character of a struggle between the "Moccasin Democracy" in the St. Paul region and the "Black Republicanism" of the inhabitants in the southern part of the state; and (5) the urgent need of railroads and the prospects of a congressional land grant.

The election of members to the convention, the organization of the convention, the proceedings of the rival bodies and of the conference committee, and the results of their deliberations have been skillfully

reported, mainly from the two substantial volumes of debates and proceedings, newspapers, and session laws. In preparing the verified text of the constitution the author was put to endless pains in comparing the two originals, standardizing capitalization and punctuation, and preparing a table showing the differences between the versions and including every provision "which at any time has been or which now is a part of the constitution." The value of the volume is further enhanced by a table of proposed amendments, a classified bibliography, and an excellent index. A series of maps illustrates the evolution of boundaries, rival plans for statehood, and the results of the election of delegates.

Almost every page has taxed the judgment and historical honesty of the writer, who had to tread warily through a maze of material — some of it highly controversial — consisting of newspapers, court decisions, statutes, the *Congressional globe*, the debates and proceedings of the conventions, manuscripts, and statistics. The lack of documents has left some interesting questions unanswered, and to the credit of the author it must be said that he is cautious in his conclusions.

GEORGE M. STEPHENSON

*Histoire du Canada.* Cinquième édition. Revue, annotée et publiée avec une introduction et des appendices par son petit-fils, Hector Garneau. Volume II. (Paris: Librairie Felix Alcan, 1920. 744 p.)

The first volume of this new edition appeared in 1914 and was reviewed in volume 1 (page 300) of this REVIEW. The appearance of this second volume was delayed by the war. What the present writer said in his review of the earlier volume is true of this. The grandson has shown great learning in his annotations and his revision and has produced a very usable work. The reviewer still thinks, however, that an entirely new book by the grandson without the limitations of his grandfather's production would have been more valuable. Still, when we obtain such an interesting narrative as this of the Garneau family, perhaps we should not be too critical.

C. W. A.

*Journal of a fur-trading expedition on the upper Missouri.* 1812-1813.

By John C. Luttig, clerk of the Missouri fur company. Edited by Stella M. Drumm. (St. Louis: Missouri historical society, 1920)

This edition of an expedition up the Missouri is limited to 365 numbered copies. The journal has come down to us without the name of the author, but Miss Drumm has succeeded in identifying the particular trader who wrote it by the comparison of handwritings of possible candidates. John C. Luttig was a German merchant in Baltimore who came to St. Louis sometime before July, 1809.

The Missouri fur company was the older St. Louis-Missouri fur com-